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(54) METHOD FOR PROLIFERATING SEED MICROORGANISM OF USEFUL MICROORGANISM GROUP**(57)Abstract:****PURPOSE:** To mass-produce a powder of a useful microorganism group [an effective microorganism(EM) Ecolife(R)].**CONSTITUTION:** A seed microorganism group of a useful microorganism group is mixed with a bone which is a corpse of a present organism or a powder or a granule of shells and water and a saccharide are then added to ferment the resultant mixture at 30°C temperature. Thereby, a wholly proliferated microorganism group is settled in the porous powder of the organisms. When the resultant material is mixed in detergents, etc., for various uses, dirt or putrefied materials are eaten to double the essential efficacy.

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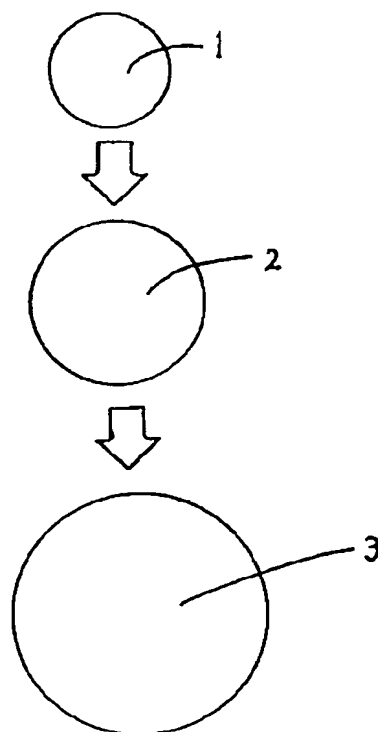
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(54)【発明の名称】 有用微生物群元菌増殖法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 有用微生物群 (EMエコライフ) 粉末を多量に生産すること。

【構成】 有用微生物群の我々の方法で作った元菌群を現代の生物の死体である骨や貝殻類の粉粒と混ぜ合わせ、水と糖分を加えて30℃の温度で発酵させ、全体を増殖された菌群となし、多孔質であるこれらの生物の粉の中に住みつかせ、さまざまな用途の洗剤等に混ぜて使用すると、アカや腐敗物が食われ、本来の効力を倍加させるという構成。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 古代化石ゼオライト粉や貝化石と酵素にさまざまな菌と水と糖分を混入して30℃で発酵して元菌を作る有用微生物群製造法は、古代化石は限りがあるため、現代すでにある骨や貝殻などを粉碎し粉粒状にしたものに元菌をまぜて、さらに炭化されたものに水や糖分を混入して増殖させ乾燥させるという、有用微生物群元菌増殖法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 上のように元菌の多量の増殖法が無限に可能となったため、多種多様なものに有用微生物群（これを我々はEMエコライフと呼ぶ）の抽出が粉状で行えるので、まずは石けん（ポリエチレングリコールとジブチルヒドロキシトルエンとエト酸と香料）にこの増殖菌群をまぜると、EMエコライフ入り石けんとなり、肌や顔など皮膚のアカを食い、毛根や汗腺に侵入して腐敗物を食うことができる。さらに粉洗剤とすると洗濯機の中でよごれを落としシャンプーとしても利用できる。次にクリーム（乳糖と白色ワセリンと精製ラノリンなどの混入物）や粉化粧（内容はクリームと一緒に）にこのEMエコライフ増殖元菌群を入れると化粧や皮膚病（にきび、そばかす、水虫、吹き出物、アトピー性皮膚炎など）に効果が期待できる。皮膚の保護だけでなく、腐敗物を食うからである。最後に歯磨き粉又は練り歯磨きは、安息酸ナトリウム、モノコルオルリン酸、カルボキシルメチルセルロース、サッカリンナトリウム、ラウリルリン酸ナトリウム、グリセリン、酸化アルミニウムで出来ているのであるが、これらに増殖元菌群を入れると、歯槽膿漏などの歯周炎や虫歯そのものに効力を発揮するであろう。その他、増殖元菌群をその容器の形の広さに応じた薄くて布袋に入れたものを浄化槽（上水道、池、観賞用魚類の水槽、フロなど）で通常の珪藻土などの間にサンドイッチ状に、はさみ込むと珪藻土などの汚物やヘドロを食うことにより浄化が促進され、内容物がほぼ永久に使える。同様に車などのエンジンオイルの中に混入しておく、エンジンオイルの中の主に酸化鉄によるゴミが食われ浄化されるから、通常5000キロメートル走ったら交換せねばならないエンジンオイルの交換が不必要となろう。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 有用微生物群を農業などや飲料に使用したものはあるが、クリームや石けんに利用したものはない。それは、元菌をそれに近い形で増殖し、それを小さな粒の中にある多孔に封じるという発想がなかったからにほかならまい。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 有用微生物群を我々のEMエコライフ製法では古代貝などの化石類を材料にして元菌を作っていた。しかしこの元菌は高価で多量には出来ないから、安くて多量に増殖する方法はないものか。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】 元菌を作るのに用いたゼオライト粉や貝化石粉や炭化されたもののごとく多孔質の物体で粉状になるものとしては、現代の骨や貝殻の粉碎した粉粒が最もよくにているし、多くの小孔の穴に住み込み、必要に応じて出て来て汚物などを食べるから、課題を解決する手段になる。

【0005】

【発明の実施例】 元菌に骨や貝殻の粉碎粉粒や陶磁器の割れ物などの多孔質のものを粉碎した粉粒に水と糖分を混ぜて発酵させると、増殖した多量の粉粒状元菌ができる。これを多種の用途に使用するわけである。

【0006】

【発明の効果】 多量の粉粒となった多孔質の骨、貝殻類は、無用のときは穴の中にとじこもり、水分やエサとなる粉分や汚物が出ると発酵しはじめ、洗剤、石けん、シャンプーから歯磨き粉にまで用途が広がり、エサとなるアカなどを食べるから、洗うだけのときよりも効果が大きいことは間違いない。

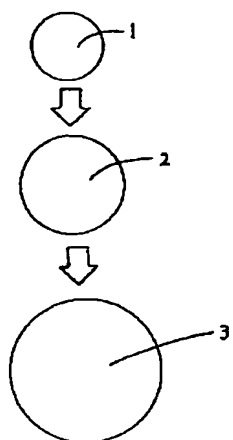
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 元菌群を現代の骨、貝殻類の粉粒物に混ぜ、水と糖分を加え、30℃くらいに保つと増殖菌群粉末が得られるという図式。

【符号の説明】

- 1 元菌群
- 2 骨、貝殻粉末
- 3 増殖菌群粉粒

【図1】



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] For an ancient fossil, the effective-microorganisms manufacturing method which mixes ancient fossil zeolite powder, a shellfish fossil, various bacilli to an enzyme, water, and sugar, ferments at 30 degrees C, and makes a former bacillus is an effective-microorganisms former bacteria-reproduction method of mixing a former bacillus with what was alike by *****, ground a certain bone, shell, etc., and was made into the shape of a powder, mixing water and sugar in what was carbonized further, proliferating it, and making it dry, since there is a limitation.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]**[0001]**

[Industrial Application] Since a lot of methods of increasing a former bacillus became possible as mentioned above at infinity and the extract of effective microorganisms (we call this EM Eko LIFE) can carry out to various things by powder, if this growth microbial group is mixed with soap (a polyethylene glycol, JIPUCHIRU hydroxytoluene, an ERETO acid, and perfume) first of all, it becomes soap containing EM Eko LIFE, and dirt of the skin, such as the skin and a face, are consumed, it can invade into a hair root or a sudoriferous gland, and a septic matter can be consumed. If it is furthermore a powder detergent, dirt is removed in a washing machine and it can use also as a shampoo. Next, if this EM Eko LIFE growth former microbial group is put into a cream (contaminants, such as a lactose, white vaseline, and purified lanolin) or powder makeup (the contents are together with a cream), effectiveness is expectable in makeup or dermatoses (a pimple, a freckle, athlete's foot, a pimple, atopic dermatitis, etc.). It is because not only protection of the skin but a septic matter is consumed. Finally, although toothbrushing powder or toothpaste is made of rest **** sodium, a mono-COL ORURIN acid, carboxyl methyl cellulose, saccharin sodium, sodium laurylphosphate, the glycerol, and the aluminum oxide, if an increasing agency microbial group is put into these, it will demonstrate effect to periodontitis and the cavities itself, such as periodontoclasia. In addition, if the thing [microbial group / increasing agency] according to the size of the form of the container which it was thin and was put into the cloth bag is put in the shape of sandwiches between diatomaceous earth usual by septic tanks (the tank of water works, a pond, and the fishes for admiration, Flo, etc.) etc., by consuming sordes and sludge, such as diatomaceous earth, purification is promoted and contents can use almost eternally. If it mixes into engine oils, such as a vehicle, similarly, since the dust by the iron oxide will be consumed and purified by the Lord in an engine oil, exchange of the engine oil which must be exchanged if it usually runs 5000km will become unnecessary.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] There is nothing that was used for a cream or soap, although there are some which used effective microorganisms for agriculture etc. and a drink. It is **** if it is others, since there was no way of thinking of having increased a former bacillus in the form near it, and confining it in the porosity in a small grain.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By our EM Eko LIFE process, it was [effective microorganisms] made from fossils, such as an ancient shellfish, and the former bacillus was made. However, since it cannot do at an expensive price [this former bacillus] and so much, there will be not no approach of increasing so much [it is cheap and].

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Although carbonized, since the powder which the present-day bone and the shell ground is most often alike, lives in the hole of many stomata, comes out if needed as the zeolite powder and shellfish fossil powder which were used for making a former bacillus, or a thing which becomes powder by the body of profit porosity and a sordes etc. is eaten, it becomes a means to solve a technical problem.

[0005]

[Example] If water and sugar are mixed and are fermented in the powder which ground the thing of the porosity of a bone, the grinding powder of a shell, the fragile article of pottery, etc. to the former bacillus, a lot of increased powder-like former bacilli will be made. This is used for various applications.

[0006]

[Effect of the Invention] Since it closes and is filled into a hole, and it will begin to ferment if a part for powder and the sordes used as moisture or food come out and a detergent, soap, the dirt with which an application serves as breadth and food from a shampoo even at toothbrushing powder are eaten when the bone of the porosity used as a lot of powders and shells are unnecessary, it is more nearly certain than the time only of only wash that effectiveness is size.

[Translation done.]